



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GERMANY.

*Reports from Berlin—The Prussian census.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *November 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the final results of the census taken in Prussia on December 1, 1900, as officially published under date of November 3, 1901:

The population of Prussia has increased since 1895 from 31,855,123 to 34,472,509. The male population increased from 15,645,349 to 16,971,425, and the female population increased from 16,209,684 to 17,501,084.

The increase of the population for the whole of Prussia amounted to 8.2 per cent. With the exception of East Prussia, where the population decreased since 1895 from 2,006,689 to 1,996,626, all the provinces show an increase as indicated in the following table:

Population of Prussia.

| | On December 1— | | | On December 1— | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1895. | 1900. | | 1895. | 1900. |
| West Prussia..... | 1,494,360 | 1,563,658 | Schleswig-Holstein | 1,286,416 | 1,387,968 |
| Berlin | 1,677,304 | 1,888,848 | Hanover..... | 2,422,020 | 2,590,839 |
| Brandenburg..... | 2,821,695 | 3,108,554 | Westphalia..... | 2,701,420 | 3,187,777 |
| Pomerania..... | 1,574,147 | 1,634,832 | Hessen-Nassau..... | 1,756,802 | 1,897,981 |
| Posen..... | 1,828,658 | 1,887,275 | Rhineland..... | 5,106,002 | 5,759,798 |
| Silesia..... | 4,415,309 | 4,668,857 | Hohenzollern..... | 65,752 | 66,780 |
| Saxony..... | 2,698,549 | 2,832,616 | | | |

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
*United States Consul-General.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Cholera in other countries as reported to the health office.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *November 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following information, obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Cholera.

DUTCH INDIES—*Java*.—In the town and district of Soerabaya, between May 23 and August 31, there were registered 1,880 cases of cholera (1,153 deaths); from September 8 to September 14, 305 cases (197 deaths). In Batavia, which was declared infected on September 20, there occurred, between June 25 and August 23, 271 cases, and, between August 24 and September 17, 201 cases (184 deaths). In Samarang, between August 22 and September 20, there were recorded 853 cases (523 deaths); in Tegal, between August 1 and September 10, 72 cases (54 deaths); in Indramjoe, between August 21 and September 10, 77 cases (60 deaths); in Pekalongan, between August 1 and August 27, 35 cases (14 deaths); in Probolinggo, on September 8 and September 10, 2 cases (1 death).

BORNEO.—In Bandjermasin were recorded, between August 1 and August 31, 100 cases (69 deaths).